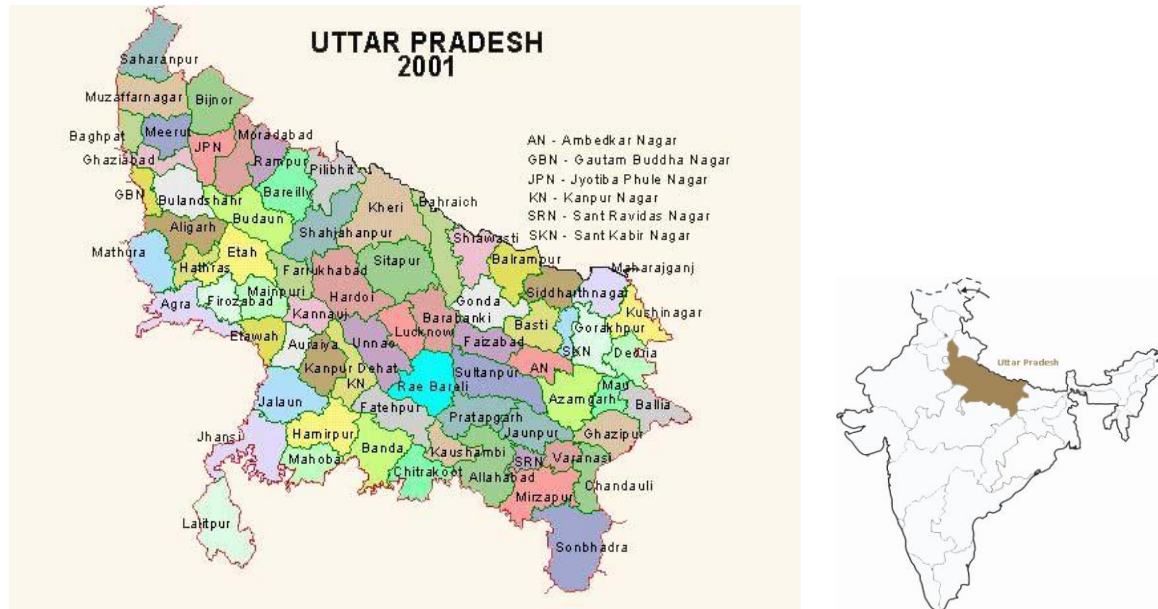


## UP State Profile



If set apart from the rest of India, the state of Uttar Pradesh would be the sixth largest country in the world. The state has a predominantly rural population (80%) with 71 districts, 682 cities and towns and 97,000 populated villages. Thirty-one percent of the population is below the poverty line, with 30.8% of the urban population and 31.2% of the rural population falling under the line. The literacy rate is 70.2% for males and 42.9% for females, with a school drop-out rate of 34% of girls and 31% of boys in the 6-11 year-old age group.

Population (2001 Census)	166 Million
<a href="#">Rural Population</a>	
<a href="#">Urban Population</a>	
Density (per Sq. Km)	689/km <sup>2</sup>
Literacy Rate	57.3%
<a href="#">District Hospitals (Directorate of Health Services)</a>	
Primary Health Centers (Rural Health Survey Bulletin, 2007)	1,800
Health-Sub Centers (Rural Health Survey Bulletin, 2007)	10,453

Health indicators for the state indicate the urgent need for ongoing technical assistance to build stronger systems. At the local level, there are 372 Community Health Centers (CHCs), 823 Block Primary Health Centers (PHCs), 2837 Sub-Block PHCs (NRHM), and 18, 577 Sub-Centers.

### **HIV/AIDS Situation**

The 2006 Sentinel Surveillance, based on 102 sentinel sites, reported an HIV prevalence of 0.25% in UP; this figure has remained virtually constant over the last few years, implying a continuation of the epidemic at the same level. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted in 2006-7 has revised the HIV prevalence for the entire country including UP. HIV sero-prevalence in UP is now estimated to be 0.07% while the overall national prevalence is 0.36%.

Several factors indicate that specific districts in UP are vulnerable to HIV. UP shares a long and porous eastern border with Nepal which is the predominant route for sex trafficking. The 30 eastern UP districts are particularly vulnerable and include five districts classified as high-burden districts by NACO. The increased vulnerability in these districts can be attributed to high migration rates, poverty and illiteracy compounded by the presence of groups practicing high risk sex.

### **USG Activities in Uttar Pradesh**

USG has been implementing a large scale family planning program for over ten years in the state through the Innovations in Family Planning Project (IFPS), a project implemented in close coordination with the state government. In relation to HIV/AIDS, USG supported CARE India to implement targeted intervention (TI) projects addressing MARPs in an initial project from 2002-2006 that helped develop a network of TI NGOs working on HIV/AIDS. In 2003, USAID assisted the state to develop an HIV/AIDS strategy and USG partners have recently provided technical assistance to UP to develop the state's HIV/AIDS Project Implementation Plan under NACP-III.

Since January 2008 USG has supported a Technical Support Unit (TSU) in the state of UP, with a small amount of assistance channeled to the small neighboring state of Uttarakhand (carved out from UP to form a separate state a few years ago). This is part of the GOI's policy decision under NACP-III to set up Technical Support Units (TSUs) in all states to help the State AIDS Control Societies scale-up HIV/AIDS activities and services and build their capacity to plan and manage HIV/AIDS program..